TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA

AND PROJECTION LANTERN

TOURIST MULTIPLE

CAMERA

AND

PROJECTION LANTERN

A New, Unique, Perfect, Practical and
Complete Unit Equipment for
Modern Photography

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HERBERT & HUESGEN CO.

456 Fourth Avenue

18 EAST 42nd ST.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA

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AND PROJECTION LANTERN

THE Tourist Multiple Camera and Projection Lantern are the first real and practical exponents of twentieth-century photography. Together they form a new, novel and most efficient photographic equipment of great originality in design, of the very highest grade throughout, and of remarkable compactness in size, capacity in service, and convenience in use.

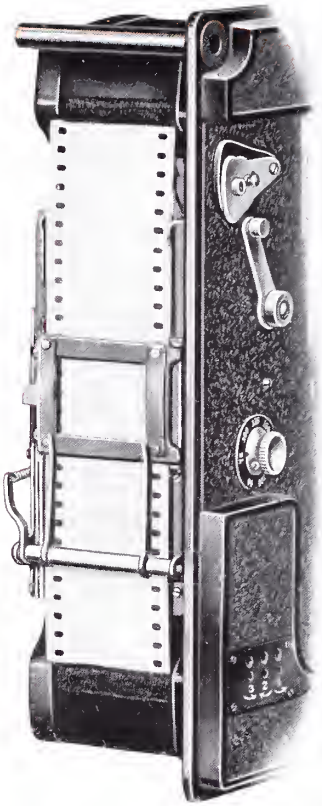
In placing these instruments upon the market, it is the purpose of the manufacturers to open to the public a field in photography that heretofore has been largely overlooked and neglected because of its difficulties and expense.

In the past, numerous cameras have appeared, calculated to meet every purpose. All possessed merit and all were more or less adaptable; but all, alike, had very definite and quickly discovered limitations either in size, compactness or capacity. The old-fashioned "magic lantern" has been superseded by the modern projecting lantern, and this instrument has now become familiar to all in its world-wide employment of showing pictures of home life and travel scenes on an enlarged scale by projecting them upon screens in parlors, churches, small halls, and elsewhere. But with these cameras and these lanterns there are drawbacks; in the cameras, lack of capacity in number of exposures, the necessity of carrying extra films or boxes of plates, with the possibility of loss in transit and the difficulty of determining the order in which the exposures were made after the return home; with the lantern the chief drawback is the cost of

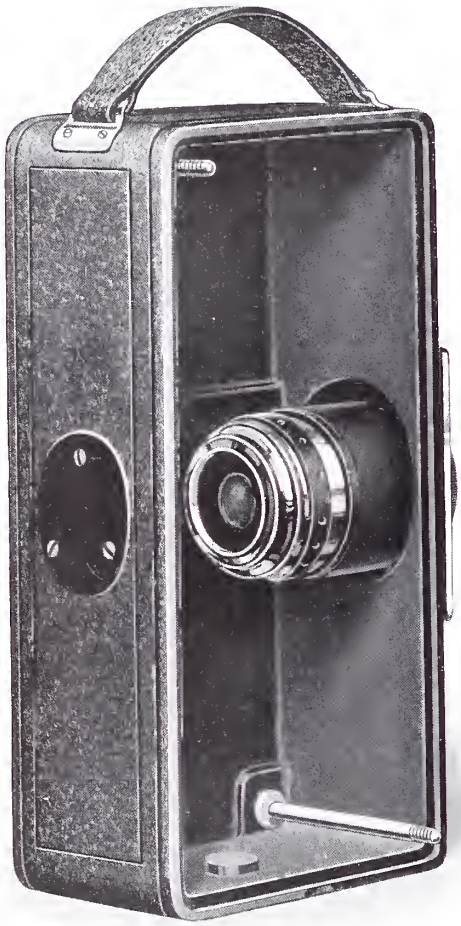
Pictures Made by Tourist Multiple Camera (Exact Size)

suitable lantern slides, which being of glass, fragile in their nature and of great weight, are objectionable to employ when many slides are to be carried about.

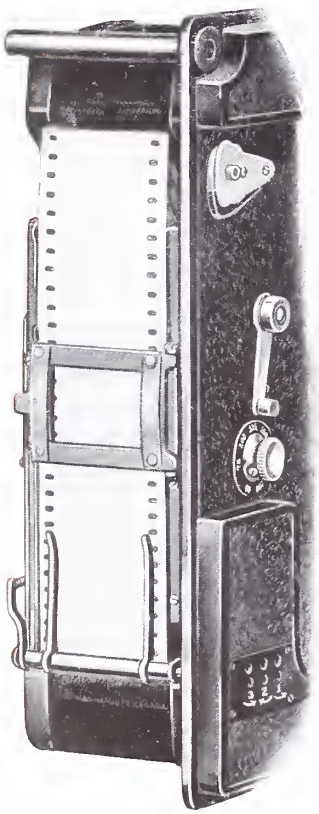
Since the projection lantern has reached its present state of perfection, motion picture photography has advanced to the forefront of the photographic industry, and has taken its place as the most popular of all entertainments. But the cost of this branch of photography is so excessive that up to the present time it has not been possible to utilize it profitably except as it is handled by the large manufacturers of motion pictures representing scenes of international importance, photoplays, dramas, etc., who lease their films to the great number of small theaters that are popularly called the "movies." The motion picture end of the photographic industry—as far as the amateur is concerned—can never be developed to any large extent because of the tremendous expense attending it.



Camera Open—Right Side Showing Operating Lever, Shaft and Feeding Fingers Raised



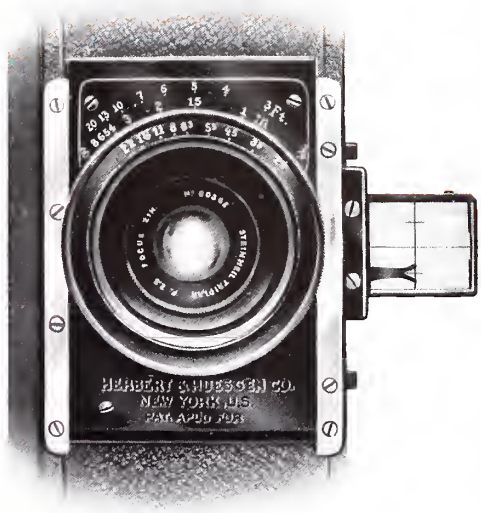
Camera Open—Right Side Showing Interior and Lens Fitting



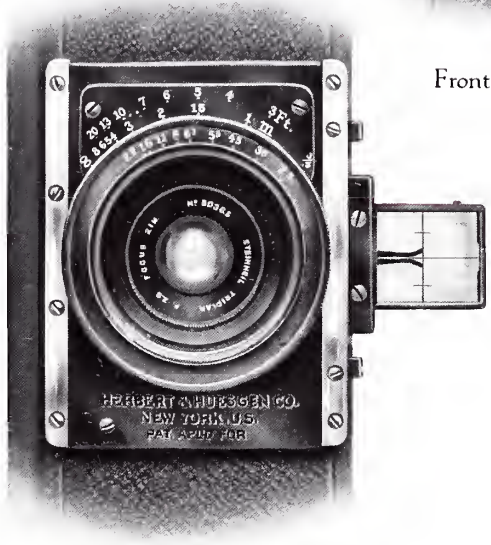
Camera Open—Right Side Showing Operating Lever, Shaft and Feeding Fingers Lowered

To fill in the vacant space between the regular camera and projection lantern, and the present great advancement in motion picture photography, the TOURIST MULTIPLE

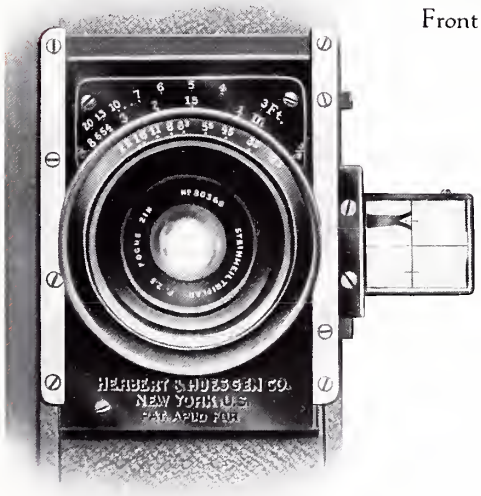
CAMERA has been designed, developed and perfected. In it the manufacturers have placed upon the market a camera easily carried in the pocket of an overcoat or hunting jacket, equipped with a high-grade lens, using the standard perforated motion picture film, taking seven hundred and fifty pictures without reloading, and making separate, individual exposures. With such an apparatus it is possible for the user to photographically record an entire trip, step by step, in perfect sequence, to pay no attention to development until the return home, and then be enabled—by means of a film positive made from the film negative—to throw these pictures up to any size from two to ten feet, in the home, church or other place, with the special PROJECTION LANTERN, without the trouble and expense of making lantern slides, and with the positive assurance that the correct sequence of the views shown is—and must remain—permanently unaltered.



Front Board Raised

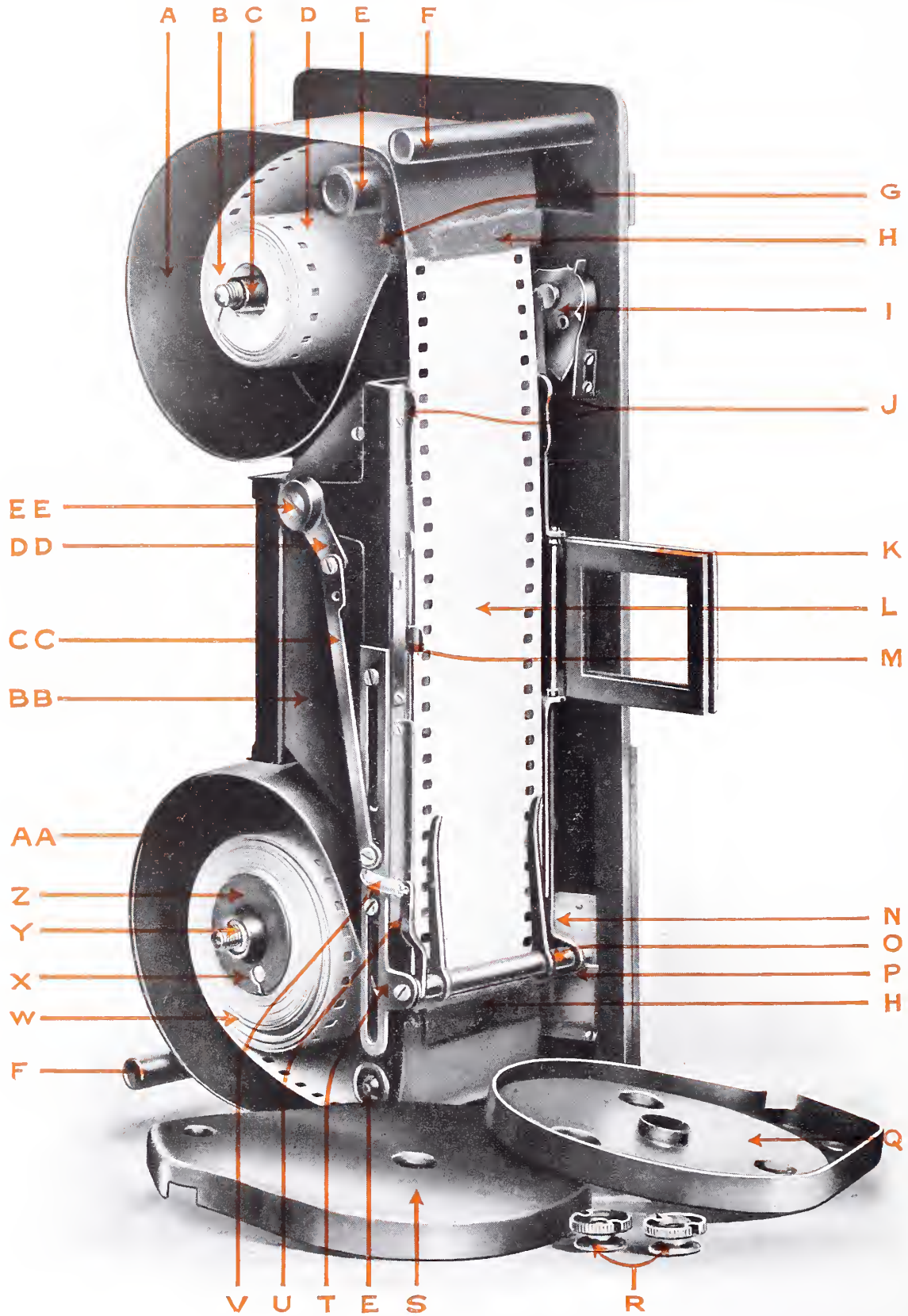


Front Board Centered



Front Board Lowered

The TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA is ideally adapted to the needs of tourists, travelers, scientists, explorers, surveyors, engineers, architects, and others. It is constructed of metal throughout, is practically watertight and damp-proof, and is unaffected by climatic changes. The lens equipment of this camera is exactly the same as that used by professional operators of motion picture cameras, being the highest grade astigmats, having the great speed of f2.5 and f3.5,

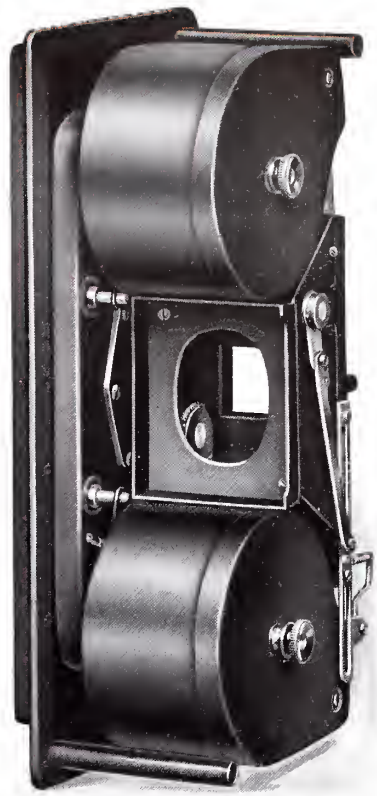


TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA

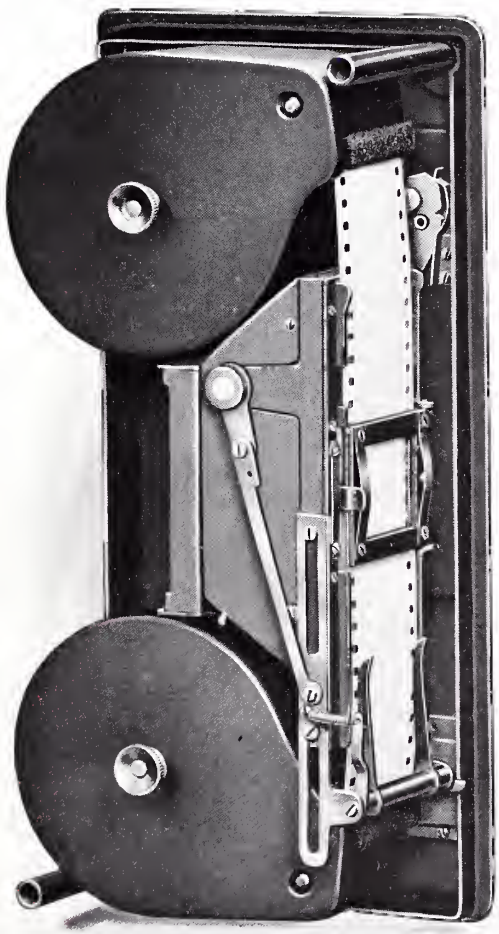
Interior Detail View, Showing Magazines and Pressure Frame Open

NAMES OF PARTS

A—Upper Film Magazine
B—Wooden Core
C—Film Shaft
D—Unexposed Film
E—Fibre Guide Roller
F—Guide Tube for Camera Locking Rod
G—Velvet Packing
H—Velvet Light Trap
I—Change Plate for "I" and "B" Exposures
J—Shoulders of Film Guide Plate
K—Pressure Frame, Open
L—Film in Position
M—Pressure Frame Latch
N—Counter Box
O—Shaft Carrying Film Feeding Fingers
P—Counter Operating Lever
Q—Cover for Upper Magazine
R—Lock Nuts for Magazine Covers
S—Cover for Lower Magazine
T—Guide Frame for Film Feeding Shaft and Fingers
U—Spring Arm for Film Feeding Shaft
V—Tension Spring for Film Feeding Fingers
W—Exposed Film
X—Film Fastening Pin
Y—Take-Up Shaft with Friction
Z—Fibre Core
AA—Lower Film Magazine
BB—Light Cut-Off
CC—Connecting Rod
DD—Inside Operating Crank
EE—Main Operating Shaft



Interior — Left Side
Showing Shutter Open



Interior View, Showing Magazines and Pressure Frame Closed

and being capable of taking snapshots indoors—an impossibility with any other camera upon the market at the present time.

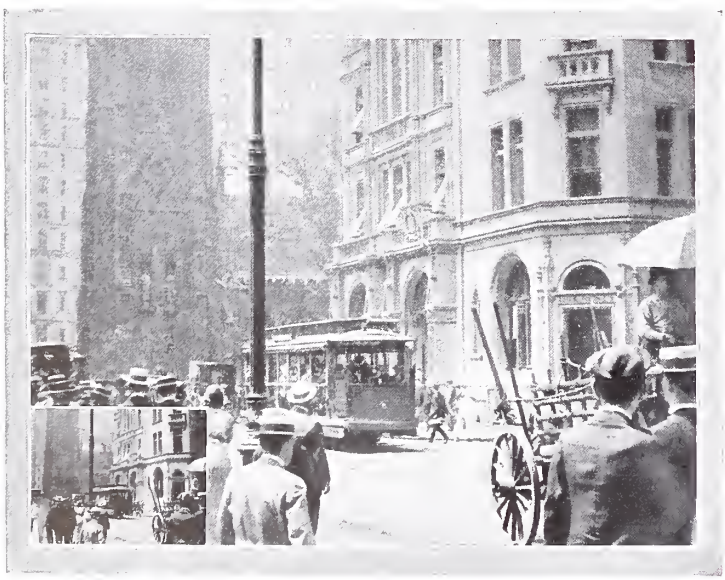
The operation of the camera is practically automatic. It is only necessary to move a lever up and down with one motion of the hand to set the shutter, wind the film and register the exposure number. It is possible with the TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA to make several pictures before the average camera can be made ready. Since this camera uses the standard motion picture film, it is possible to obtain film for it throughout the entire civilized world. In general construction the camera is simplicity itself, and any amateur can take the entire instrument apart and replace it without the least difficulty. The lens is mounted in a

THE LETTER CARRIER—Exposure 1/100 second, focus set at 25 feet. Gray light. October. Lens opening f3.5

VOTES FOR WOMEN—Exposure 1/200 second. Bright light but no sun. August. Lens opening, f6.3

DOG AT PLAY—Exposure 1/100 second, focus set at 6 feet. Gray light. Lens opening, f3.5

INDOOR PORTRAIT—Exposure 3 seconds, camera resting on support, index set at "B," exposure with antinous release, focus set at 12 ft. Lens opening, f3.5



BROADWAY, LOOKING SOUTH TOWARD WALL STREET, NEW YORK—Exposure 1/100 second, bright sun, camera pointed practically against light, demonstrating efficiency of hooding lens. August. Lens opening f5.6

Specimen Enlargements and Contact Prints from TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA Negatives:
Large Half Tones from 5 x 7 Enlargements— Small Half Tones Exact Size of Originals

SUBURBAN HOUSE — Exposure 1/100 second, about 4 P. M. August. Lens opening, f8

STRUCTURAL DETAIL — Exposure 1/100 second. A good example of obtaining progressive pictures of construction. Gray light. October. Lens opening, f8

OUTDOOR PORTRAIT — Exposure 1/100 second, focus set at 15 feet, gray light, no sun. About 10 A. M., October. Lens opening f3.5

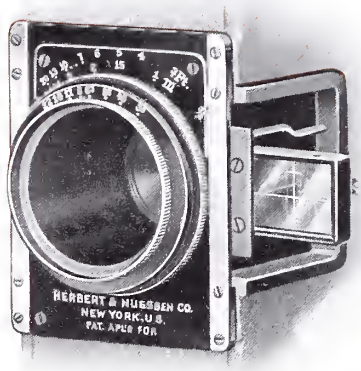
STREET SCENE, DOWNTOWN NEW YORK — Exposure 1/100 second. Bright sun. August. Lens opening, f8

BROADWAY, LOOKING NORTH FROM HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK — Exposure 1/150 second, 12.30 noon. August. Lens opening, f8. An excellent example of the infinite depth of field of 2 in. focus lens

Specimen Enlargements and Contact Prints from TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA Negatives:
Large Half Tones from 5 x 7 Enlargements — Small Half Tones Exact Size of Originals

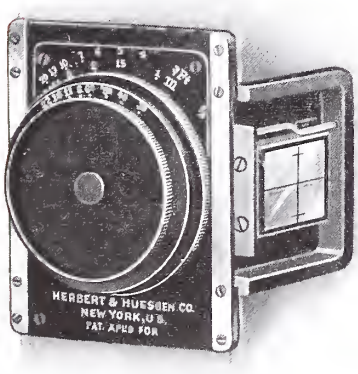
deeply recessed hood, which acts as a light shade so that the camera can be pointed directly into the sunlight without the usual disastrous results that are common to practically all other cameras.

The focussing of the lens is accomplished by means of a special focussing mount having a knurled ring that is turnable between gradations from infinity to two feet. (Each camera is exactly focussed and accurately marked for all distances as indicated by the lens with which it is equipped). The iris diaphragm is operated by a knurled barrel turning inside the focussing mount. The front carrying the lens and its mounting can be raised or lowered as required to alter the field of view. The finder is also attached to the lens front so as to move up and down with it, and the finder lens is marked with extra sighting lines for use in the upper and lower positions. A feature of great value in this camera is the character and location of the finder, which is of the direct vision type, placed centrally on the left side of the instrument (the top when upright pictures are being taken). Thus all exposures are made at the height of the eye, and all pictures are shown in their true perspective.



Front — Showing Cap Removed and Finder Open

The shutter is of the drop type—similar in action to the focal plane variety—and moves downward in making an exposure, its opening being the full size of the picture made; namely, 15/16ths of an inch long by 3/4ths of an inch wide. The shutter speeds may be varied from 1/40th to 1/200th of a second, the speed being regulated by a knurled button on the outside of the camera and located below the operating lever. The shutter release is actuated by a small button inserted in the change plate—above the operating lever. This change plate may be set by sliding up for "I" (instantaneous) or down for "B" (bulb) exposures as may be desired, and carries a fixture to which an ordinary antinous release may be attached. The use of the antinous release makes the taking of so-called "bulb" exposures very easy and convenient.



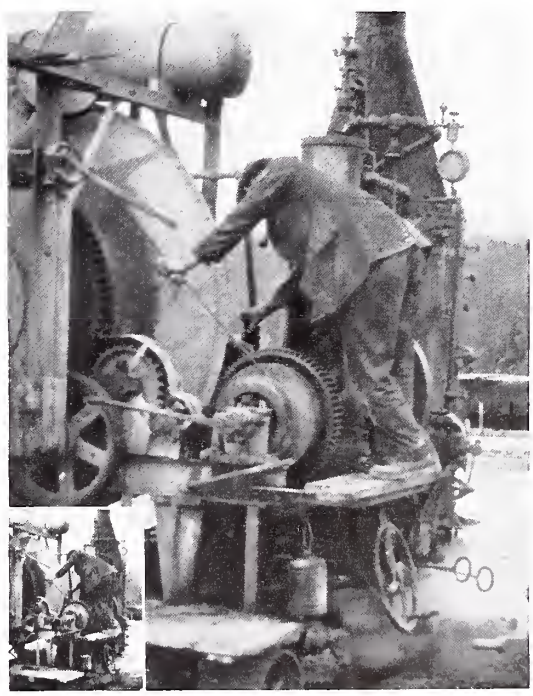
Front — Showing Lens Capped and Finder Closed

The TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA may be obtained equipped, as individual preference may require, with either a Steinheil Triplar f2.5, Bausch & Lomb Zeiss Tessar f3.5, or Goerz Hypar f3.5. All of these lenses have been found perfectly adapted to this camera after a series of exhaustive tests. They have been especially designed to meet the highest requirements of

advanced motion picture photography, and their very superior correction enable the user to obtain photographs having definition of microscopic sharpness over the entire field of view.

With a lens of the short focus—two inches—that is supplied with the TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA, focussing is unnecessary for all ordinary scenes, owing to the extreme depth of definition obtainable with the lenses supplied. Their elements of focal length, speed and optical correction are so perfect that most satisfactory individual exposures can be made under extremely unfavorable conditions. Contact prints can be made from the negatives, and enlargements up to 8 x 10 inches without material loss of sharpness; or by means of the PROJECTION LANTERN, pictures can be shown life size or even larger.

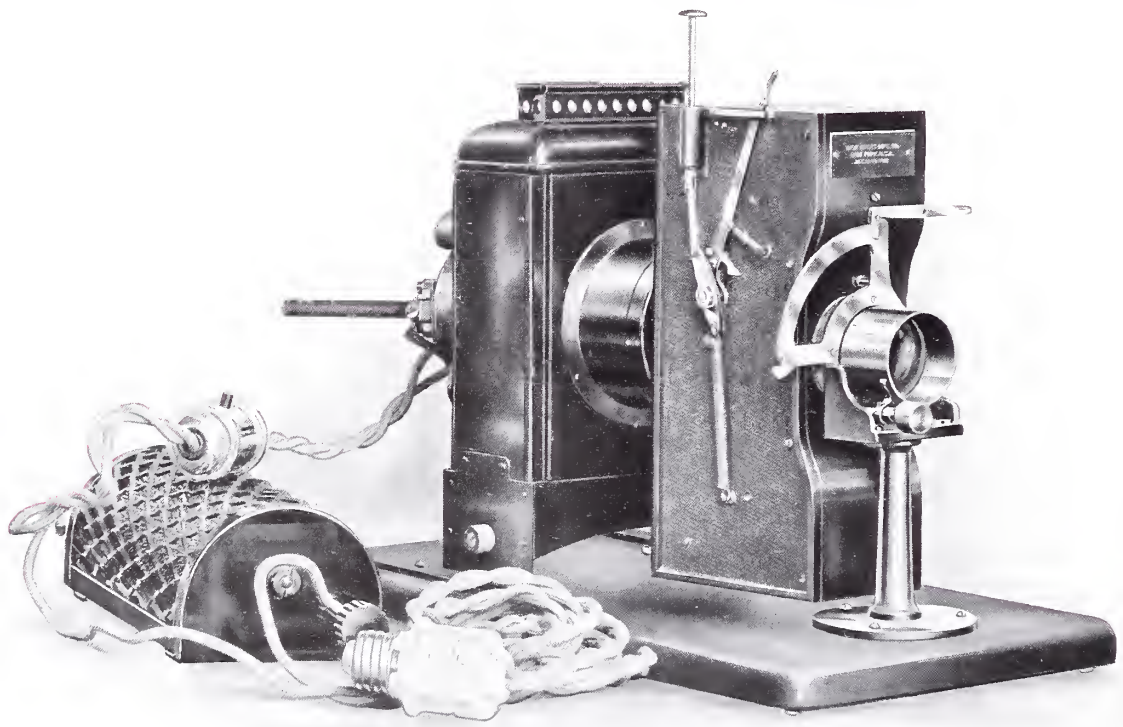
The PROJECTION LANTERN, which accompanies the TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA and completes this unique photographic equipment, is entirely new in design, handsome in pattern and finish, solidly constructed, and very compact. It is light in weight, and therefore easily transported, and is fitted into a neat carrying case. The base is of polished hard wood, at the rear end of which is a metal track along which the lamp may be slid forward or back. At the front end of the base board is an upright metal post carrying the film box at its top on a horizontal shaft, and a quadrant which permits the turning of the box through ninety degrees to allow of the projection of either oblong or upright pictures in their correct positions. The light source is a small



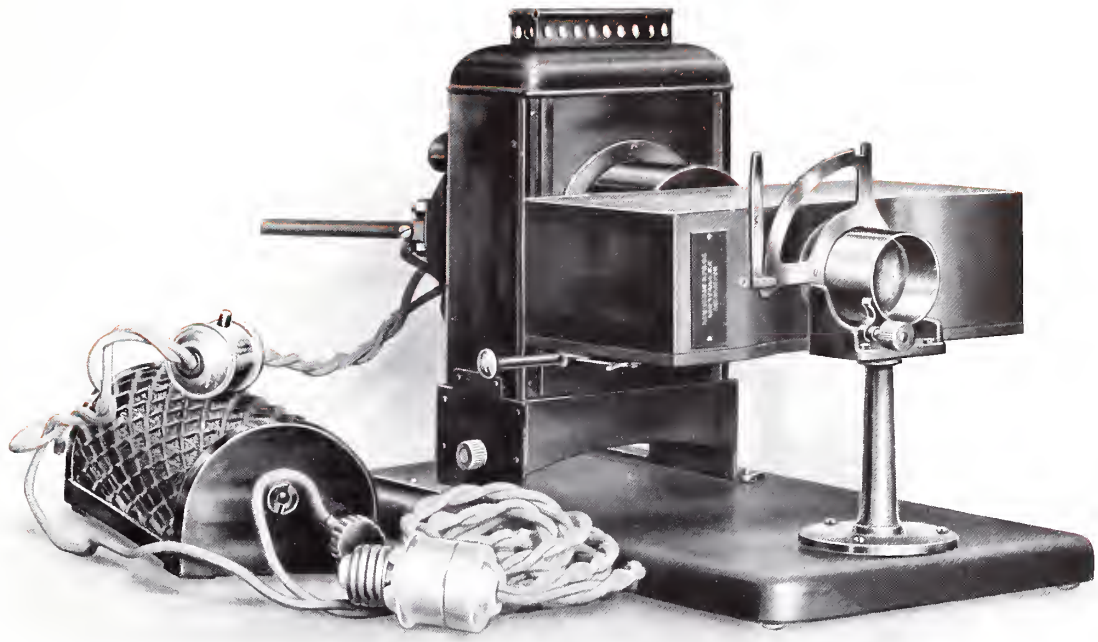
CEMENT MIXER—Half-tone plate made from enlargement and contact print at same time, exact size, no reduction, showing the wonderful definition of the lenses used in these cameras

electric arc, and the lamp is equipped with rheostat, switch, a sufficient length of insulated cable and a plug for attaching to ordinary electric light fixtures. At the back of the lantern is a thumb roll for feeding and adjusting the carbons. Above the carbon holders, at the center of the back of the lantern, is a peep hole, protected by deep red glass, for observing the arc light during adjustment. In the front of the lantern is fixed a double plano-convex condensing lens of high power, with a rectangular opening. At the lower part of the lantern, on either side, are wooden buttons to be used in moving the lamp forward or back as may be required.

The film box, in which is placed the positive film for projection, is nearly identical with the camera in its interior construction. There are upper and lower magazines, operating lever, shaft with film feeding fingers, shutter and shutter release. The exterior operating lever is a plunger that projects above the top of the film box, and the shutter release is a latch that operates by moving a finger piece on top of the same box. The front of the film box is fitted with a high-grade projection lens in a focussing barrel which may be racked in or out for exact



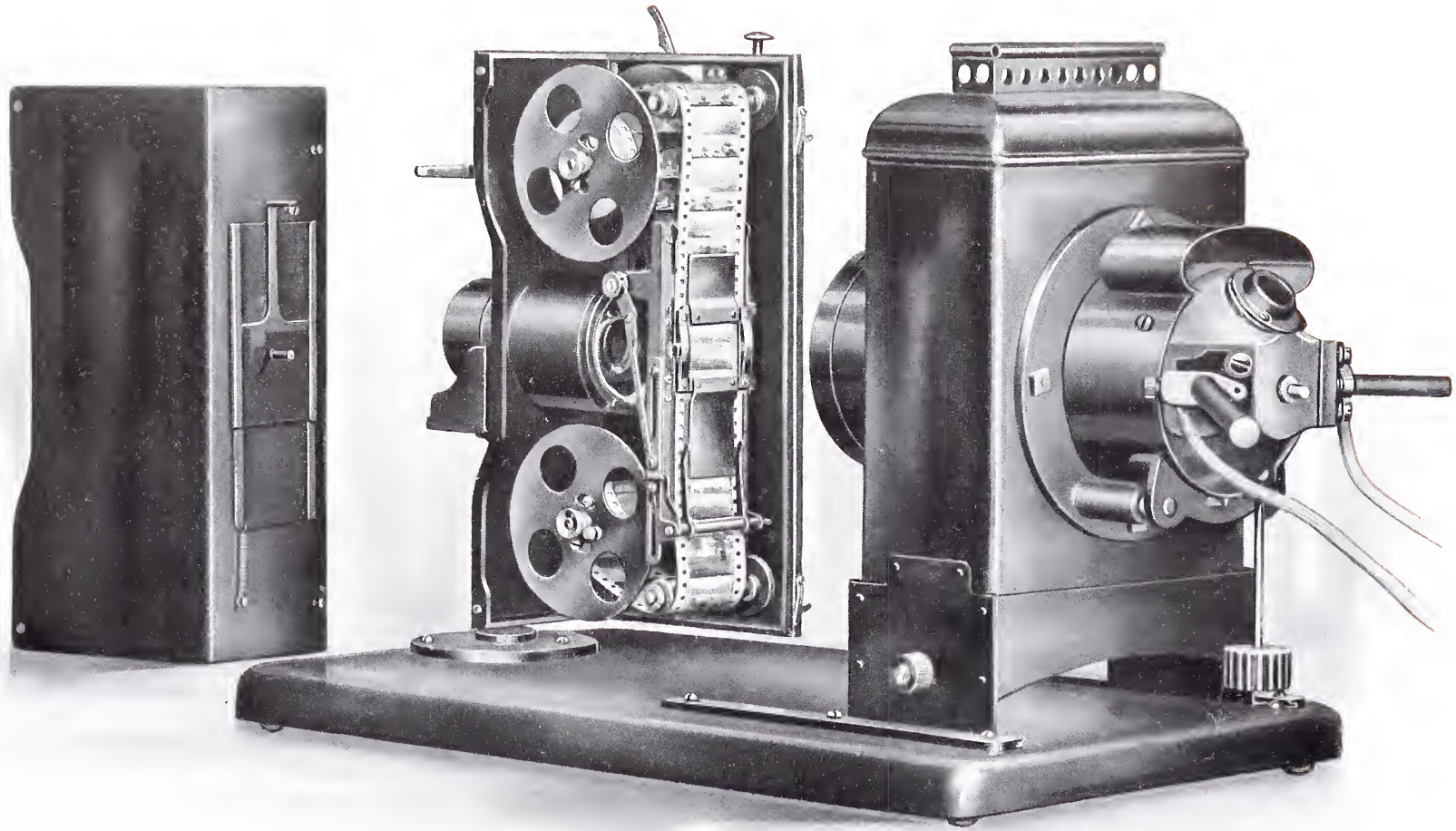
PROJECTION LANTERN, RHEOSTAT AND ELECTRIC WIRES
(Film Operating Box Vertical)
(For Oblong Pictures)



PROJECTION LANTERN, RHEOSTAT AND ELECTRIC WIRES
(Film Operating Box Horizontal)
(For Upright Pictures)

focussing by means of a thumb roll located directly below it. The top, bottom, rear and left side of the film box constitute the cover, which is held in place by two buttons and two hasps. When the cover is removed the entire interior of the film box is readily accessible and the positive film is inserted in exactly the same manner as that described for placing the negative film in the camera. Care should be taken in placing the film in the upper magazine to have the pictures upside down and the picture side of the film toward the front (lens) end of the film box.

One feature of this PROJECTION LANTERN deserves a special paragraph. Those accustomed to motion picture projection lanterns will not understand how a stationary film positive of motion picture size can be exhibited in an electric projection lantern without being instantly set fire to by the heat of the arc. The ignition of a film in this lantern is impossible except by deliberate intent. The reasons are simple and scientific. In the motion picture projection lantern the light, and the heat as well, are both focussed on the film, but as each view remains stationary only 1/16th of a second, there is insufficient time to set fire to it. Should the film stop from any cause, the lantern must be instantly removed. In the special PROJECTION LANTERN accompanying the TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA the



PROJECTION LANTERN

Rear View, Showing Lantern Withdrawn to End of Track and Cover of Operating Box Removed to Show Positive Film in Position

focal point for light and heat is an inch or more in front of the plane of the exposed film and the latter is not heated to any serious degree. In the experience of the manufacturers no film has ever been set on fire with this lantern, and no fears need be entertained from this source. As an additional precaution, however, a spring-actuated sliding door, which operates as a light and heat trap, is provided at the rear of the film box, being held open by a short projecting pin resting upon the condensing lens barrel when the lantern is in use, and closing instantly and automatically when the lantern is withdrawn.

USES OF THE TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA

Because of its great compactness, enormous capacity and simplicity of manipulation, the TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA is adaptable to almost unlimited service. It will take the pictures of an entire summer, of a complete European tour, of a voyage around the world, of vacation trips to the tropics or the Arctic regions, or extended journeyings in any part of the world. For professional travelers and lecturers, for explorers, and for those engaged in nature research of all kinds, it is invaluable. It is so small that it takes up scarcely any room in one's baggage; its weight makes very little added load; it is always ready; it is exceedingly simple to operate; and the whole matter of developing and printing can safely be left until the return home.

In connection with the special PROJECTION LANTERN provided as part of the equipment, positives for projection can be made at very little trouble and with but slight expense when compared with the cost of the ordinary lantern slides which are used in illustrated lectures. For projection purposes roll film positives are so far ahead of lantern slides as to need no argument. They are very much less costly; they are unbreakable; changing to the next picture is automatic; and the presentation of the pictures in the wrong sequence is impossible.

PRICES

TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA, with Velvet Lined Sole Leather Carrying Case, Shoulder Strap, Lock and Key, (without film); and TOURIST MULTIPLE PROJECTION LANTERN, with Rheostat, Carbons, Electric Wires, Switch and Plug, and Carrying Case,	$250.00 ~~$200.00~~
TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA, equipped as above, separate	175.00 ~~$125.00~~
TOURIST MULTIPLE PROJECTION LANTERN, equipped as above, separate	100.00
Eastman Standard Perforated Film, 50-foot Reel, in Daylight Loading Magazine, making 750 Exposures	4.00

WARNING—The unique and original principles and features of the TOURIST MULTIPLE CAMERA and PROJECTION LANTERN are fully protected by United States and foreign patents.

Beware of infringements.

Frank Presbrey Company
New York